Z

The Government of the Hawaiian Islands also cedes and transfers to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public, Government or crown lands, public buildings, or ediffees, ports, harbors, fortifications, military or navil equipments, and all other public property of every kind and description belonging to the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto appertaining. The existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to such lands in the Hawaiian Islands, but the Congress of the United States shall enact special laws for their management and disposition: Provided, that all revenue from or proceeds of the same, except as recards such part thereof as may be used or occupied for the part thereof as may be used or occupied for the civil, military or raval purposes of the United States or may be assigned to the use of the local Government, shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands for educational and other public purposes.

ARTICLE III. ARTICLE III.

Until Congress shall otherwise provide, the existing Government and laws of the Hawatian Islands are hereby continued, subject to the paramount authority of the United States. The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a commissioner to reside in said islands, who shall have the power to veto any act of said Government, and an act disapproved by him shall thereupon be void and of no effect unless approved by the President. Congress shall, within one year from the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, enact the necessary legislation to extend to the Hawatian Islands the laws of the United States respecting duties upon imports, the internal revenue, commerce and the laws of the United States respecting duties upon imports, the internal revenue, commerce and navigation; but until Congress shall otherwise provide, the existing commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands, both with the United States and with foreign countries shall continue as regards the commerce of said islands with the rest of the United States and foreign countries, but this shall not be construed as giving to said islands the power to enter into any new stipulation or acreement whatsoever, or to have diplomatic insurgroups with any foreign government. The consular representatives of foreign Powers now resident in the Hawaiian Islands shall be permitted to continue in the exercise of their consular functions until they can receive their exequaturs from the Government of the United States.

ARTICLE IV.

### ARTICLE IV.

The further immigration of Chinese laborers into the Hawaiian Islands is hereby prohibited until Congress shall otherwise provide. Furthermore, Chinese persons of the classes now or hereafter excluded by law from entering the United States will not be permitted to come from the Hawaiian Islands to other parts of the United States, and if so coming shall be subject to the same penalties as if entering from a foreign country.

### ARTICLE V.

The public slebt of the Hawaiian Islands lawfully existing at the date of the exchange of their ratifications of this treaty, including the amounts due to depositors in the Hawaiian postal savings banks, is hereby assumed by the Government of the United States, but the liability of the United States, but the liability of the United States in this regard shall in no case exceed three and one-quarter inflions of dollars. So long, however, as the existing Government and the present commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands are continued, as hereinbefore provided, said Government shall continue to pay the interest of this Government, did the United States Minister take any part in promoting the changes either by intimidating the Queen or by giving as an ease of support to the organizers of the Provisional Government.

The immediate cause of the change is clearly seen to have been the unconstitutional, intemperate acts of the Queen herself, in attempting to covere her responsible ministers and to annul the existing constitution and replace it orbitrarily by another of her own choice. The Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands is, by all usual and preper tests, the provisional flates are continued.

ARTICLE VI.

The Government of the United States agrees to pay to Liliuokalani, the late Queen, within one year from the date of the exchange of the rutifications of this treaty, the sum of \$20,000, and annually thereafter a like sum of \$20,000 luring the terms of her maffiral life, provided she in good forth submits to the authority of the tovernment the term of her naffiral life, provided she in good fidth submits to the authority of the Government of the United States and the local Government of the islands. And the Government of the United States further agrees to pay to the Princess Kainlani within one year from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty the gross sum of \$150,000, provided she in good faith submits to the authority of the Government of the United States and the local Government of the islands.

The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the one part, and by the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands on the other, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Honelulu as soon as possible. Such exchanges shall be made on the part of the United States by the commissioner hereinbefore provided for, and it shall operate as a complete and final conveyance to the United States of all the rights of sovereignty and property herein ceded to them. Within one mouth after such exchange of ratifications the Provisional Government shall formush said commissioner with a full and complete schedule of all the public property herein ceded and transferred. In witness whereof the respective plenapotentiaries have signed the above articles and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at the City of Washington on this fourteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and minety-three.

JOHN W. FOSTER.

LORIN A. THURSTON.

WILLIAM R. CASTLE.

WILLIAM R. CASTLE.

WILLIAM R. WILDER.

CHARLES L. CARTER.

JOSEPH MARSDEN. present treaty shall be ratified by the

### SECRETARY FOSTER'S LETTER.

--- HIS PRESENTATION OF THE CASE TO THE PRESIDENT.

A REVIEW OF THE REVOLUTION AND OF THE DIPLOMATIC QUESTIONS INVOLVED - NO REASONS FOUND AGAINST ANNEXATION.

Washington, Feb. 16.-Secretary Foster's letter addressed to the President, which was sent in with the message, is as follows:

To the President.

The undersigned, Secretary of State, has the honor to lay before the President, with a view to obtaining the advice and consent of the Senate thereto, should such a course be in the judgment of the President for the public interest, a treaty, signed at Washing-ton on the 14th day of February instant, by the undersigned and the accredited commissioners of the existing Provisional Government of the Hawalian Islands, in representation of their respective Governents, for the full and absolute cession of the said I lands and all their dependencies to the United States forever, with provision for the temporary gov-ernment of these islands, under the sovereign authority of the United States, until Congress shall atherwise enact.

With this ireaty, the undersigned submits to the President copies of the correspondence recently ex-changed, showing the course of events in the Hawaitan Islands, as respects the overthrow of the late monarchical form of government, the creation of a Provisional Government thereof in the name of the Hawaiian people, the recognition of the same by the repre sentatives there of the United States and of all other Powers, the dispatch of a commission to this Capital to negotiate for a union of the Government of the Hawalian Islands with the Government of the United States, and the outcome of those negotiations in the treaty herewith submitted.

The change of government in the Hawailan Islands. thus chronicled, was entirely unexpected, so far as this Government was concerned. It is true that for ome months past the Hawaiian press and the advice received from the diplomatic and consular representatives at Honolulu indicated a political uncertainty, party intrigues and legislative opposition, but no so than at many times in the past history of the islands, and certainly not suggestive of any overthrow of the monarchy through popular resist nce to the unconstitutional acts of the late sovervian At no time had Mr. Stevens been instructed with regard to his course in the event of a revolutionary uprising. The well established policy of this Govrnment, maintained on many occasions from its earliest establishment, to hold relations with any de facto Government in possession of the eff ctive power of the State and having the acquiescence of the governed, being ample to meet un brseen contingendes, no instructions in this specific sense wer indeed, necessary, and the Minister, without expli it instructions, was expected and constrained to use id est judgment, in accordance with fundamental pecedent as the emergency should arise.

The change was, in fact, abrupt and unlooked for by the United States Minister or the Naval comnder. At a moment of apparent tranquility, when the political excitement and controversy of the lin mediately preceding three months had been, to all appearances, definitely allayed, and when, as appears from dispatches from the Minister and from the commanding officer of the Boston, a settlement of differences seemed to have been reached. Minister Stevens quitted the capital for a brief excursion of ten days to a neighboring Island, on the Boston, the only naval vessel of the United States at the Islands

medicinally, in keeping with other luxuries, must be pleusantly acceptable in form, purely in composition, truly benefichal in effect and a from every objectionable quality. If really uts a physician; if constipated he uses the ly laxative Syrup of Figs.

reachef proportions which made inevitable either the

the protection of the lives and property of American

eltizens in case of imminent disorder. The marines, when landed, took no part whatever toward influencing the course of events. Their pres position was made of them as was calculated to subserve the particular end in view. They were dis tributed that night between the legation and the consulate, where they occupied inner courts and a private hall rented for their accommodation. Beyond a sentry at the door of each pest, and the occasional appearance of an officer passing from one post to another, no demonstration whatever was made by the landed forces, nor was the uniform of the United States visible upon the streets. They thus remained. isolated and inconspicuous, until after the success the Provisional Government and the organization of an adequate protective force thereunder.

At the time the Provisional Government took pos-

session of the Government buildings, no troops or officers of the United States were present or took any part whatever in the proceedings. No public recognition was accorded to the Provisional Government by the United States Minister until after the Queen's abdication and when they were in effective possession of the Government buildings, the archive the Treasury, the barracks, the police station and all the potential machinery of Government. Then, and not until then, when the Provisional Government had obtained full de facto control, was the new order of obtained find de facto control, things recognized by the United States Minister, whose formal letter of recognition was promptly followed by like action on the part of the representatives of all foreign Governments resident on the Hawalian Islands. There is not the slightest indication that at any time prior to such formal recognition, in full accord with the long-established rule and invariable precedents of this Government, did the United States

Hawaiian Islands Is, by all usual and proper tests, in the sole and supreme pessession of power and in centrol of all the resources of the Hawnilan nation, not only through the Queen's formal submission, but through its possession of all the armed forces, arms and ammunition, public offices and administration of law, unopposed by any adherents of the late Govern ment.

On the 1st instant, subsequent to the departure of the Hawalian special commissioners, the United States Minister at Honolulu, at the request of the Pro-visional Government, placed the Hawalian Government under the protection of the United States to insure the security of life and property during the pending negotiations at Washington, and without interfering with the administration of public affairs by the said Government. An instruction has been sent to the Minister, commending his action in so far as it lay within the purview of standing instructions to the legation and to the naval commanders of the United states in Hawatian waters, and tended to co-operate with the administration of affairs by the Provisional Government, but disavowing any steps in excess of such instructions whereby the authority and power of the United States might appear to have been as serted to the impairment of the independent sovereignty of the Hawaiian Government by the assumption of a formal protectorate.

In this connection of things the five commissioner.

named by the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands reached Washington on the 31 inst., bearing authentic letters from the Hawaiian Government, accrediting them to the President and conferring upon them full powers to negotiate for the union of the Hawalian Islands to the United States. On the 4th linst, the Commissioners were accorded an interview with the undersigned, at the request of the regularly accredited Hawalian Minister, Mr. J. Mott Smith, and submitted to me their credentials, accompanied conference on the same day the Commissioners submitted to the undersigned the proposition of Provisional Government, containing the which that Government desired the annexation of the Hawafian Islands to the United States. A copy of this proposition is inclosed. Frequent conferences have since been held at the Department of State, and all questions connected with the subject have been carefully examined and discussed until a concurrence

of views on the part of the negotiating parties was reached on the 11th last. In drafting and agreeing upon the treaty now trans mitted the undersigned has sought, under your direct tion, to effect thereby the annexation of the Hawaila Islands to the United States with as few condition as possible, and with a full reservation to Congre of its legislative prerogatives. An examination of the previsions of this treaty will show that to Congress is reserved the determination of all questions affecting the form of government of the annexed ; citory, the citizenship and elective franchise of its tubabitants, the manner of and terms under while the revenue and navigation laws of the United State: are to be extended thereto, and all other question relating to the economic and political status of the islands. As there is no provision in the existing legislation of Congress whereby the Executive power can provide an organized form of government fo new territory annexed to the Union, or extend over it the laws of the United States and cause the same to be executed, it was deemed necessary to continu the existing government and laws of the Hawaiian Islands until Congress should have an opportunity to legislate on the subject, but a provision has been inserted in the trenty for the exercise by the Executive of the United States of a veto power upon th acts of that government during the interregnum. The tutions of the Islands seems the more appropriate in view of the fact that the Hawstian constitution, which a copy is inclosed herewith, and the Hawaiian

common law. principle of international law, the obligations of treaties, even when some of their stipulations are in terms perpetual, expire in case either of the contracting parties loses its existence as an independent state The foreign treaties of the Hawalian Islands, there fore, terminate upon annexation, with the competence of the Government thereof to hold diplomatic relations. An examination of these treaties shows, how ever, that they contain no stipulations which emberrass either the Hawaiian Islands or the United

laws are based upon principles similar to those con

tained in our own organic law and the principles of th

Accompanying the treaty are tables giving full de-

where flesh is Needed, and the system's weakened, you should take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery ery. After "the Grip," for in-stance, or in con-valescence from pneumonia, fevers, and other wasting diseases, nothing can equal it as an ap-petizing, restora-tive tonic to

bring back health and vigor. For pale, puny, scrofulous children, it does wonders. It builds up both their flesh and their strength, thoroughly purifies the blood, and makes effective every natural means of cleansing, repairing, and nourishing the system.

It starts the torpid liver into healthy action and promotes all the bodily functions.

For the most stubborn Scrofulous, Skin, and Scalp Diseases, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, and kindred ailments, the "Discovery" is the only remedy that's guaranteed. If it doesn't benefit or cure, you have your money back.

shall become and be an integral part of the On returning to Honolulu, on January 14, the crisis debt, the public lands, the annual allowances to and territory of the United States.

On returning to Honolulu, on January 14, the crisis debt, the public lands, the annual allowances to and territory of the United States. to the population, revenues, commerce and other

economic matters relating to the Islands. It is gratifying to be able to state that, pending the negotiations leading up to the treaty herewith sub-mitted, the undersigned has received such assurances from the representatives of the leading Powers of the world and from our own Ministers abroad as leads to the conviction that the incorporation of the Hawaiian Islands into our Union will be regarded by these Powers with satisfaction or ready acquiescence. Re-spectfully submitted. JOHN W. FOSTER. spectfully submitted, Department of State, Washington, Feb. 15, 1893.

### PLEASED WITH THE TREATY.

THE COMMISSIONERS FIND ITS TERMS SATISFACTORY.

AMPLE PROVISION FOR THE EX-QUEEN-

### LEISURELY METHODS OF THE OPPOSITION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Feb. 16.-Mr. Wilder, one of the com nissioners, talked briefly with a Tribune representative this afternoon about the meaning and effect of the several articles of the treaty. Among other things

he sald : "The provision relative to public lands is a necessary and wise one. Hawnii has no public lands in the sense that you refer to such lands in this country. There are a great many acres of land unoccupied, to be sure, but not enough to in I long in case hundreds of people rush to them and stake off claims as was recently done in Okiahoma. It is important that the proceeds from whatever lands are sold should go into the Government funds for educational purposes. We attach significant value to our schools and the proceeds from land sales will materially help to defray expenses of maintaining their high order. I under stand that in Indiana the proceeds from the sales of public and reclaimed lands are turned into the state Treasury for educational purposes. It may be that Indiana served as a practical illustration of the im portance of our wishes in this direction

"With reference to the second article of the treaty which authorizes the President to appoint a commis loner whose veto shall make void acts of the council unless the same are subsequently approved by It is a judicious pro vision in every sense. I am semewhat doubt us to whether the commissioner should be a resident of this country or of the Islands. There i much to say in favor of the selection of either. We anticipate no future clash of interests or radical o partial legislation in Hawaii; but with a view making assurance doubly sure, it would be safest t have the commissioner come from this country onsidering the ideas of the people and officials he United States, to have the commissioner a person who would be absolutely free from all interests e however, we can safely rely upon the discretion of the President. Taken in the aspect most objections finally subject to revision by the Presid nt, our safeguards are amply and wively provided for,

"The provisions relating to the Chinese are really reading the formal words of the treaty. have but few coolie laborers-less than 400. of course, cannot come to the United States. present Irgal restrictions upon the coming of Chinas well as they do those in China. Future legislation robititory provisions.

"The sum of \$3,200,000 will certainly cover the amount of Hawali's public debt. Looked at as a plain, fair business transaction, the United States annot well complain of the proposed bargain. are thoroughly sincere when we say that we ar fact, this is a conservative estimate. Looked at more liberally and from a financial standpoint alone, we are really losers in the deal. We get compensation in the long run in other ways, to be sure, and are content. With a wise management of public affairs removal of duties on certain articles now paying er which would, in case of development, pay a high tariff, business and population will greatly increase

the present small debt will be soon wiped out, and the balance be on the other side of the ledger.

"What do I think of the proposed pension for the Queen and the sift to the Princesst Well, I think both amounts quite liberal, don't you? In Hawaii you and I could manage to she out quite a comfortthis existence on considerably less than built of either amount. I suppose, however, that due regard had to be given to the dignity and comfort of reyalty I understand that the Queen has not been a pruden woman, and it is probable that she has saved little or nothing of her past income."

Mr. Thurston, the head of the Hawalian Commis-sion, said: "We hope and believe that the Senate will with, the overthrow of the monarchy and the estab-lishment of the Provisional Government. At a second To do o we should have to leave Washington by February

provide the form of Government for Hawaii, Mr. Thurston said: "With annexation an accomplished act, everything else would walt. haste about legislation and the details of the future covernment. The Provisional Government is running smoothly. It is amply sufficient for all practical pur poses, so far as business and the interests of the people are concerned. We could go on all right to ome time without hard-hip or injustice to any one The Provisional Government could go on perfectly well until next Congress; then, of course, its representatives would come to Washington. The change in details from the menarchy to the Provisional Ge ernment was not so radical as to affect business Annexation and the provision for the ex-Queen would quiet the unrest among these who believed the monarchy

"The provision for the ex-Queen, as named, is very liberal. She owns the finest residence in Honolidu he also owns two country houses. Twenty thousand dollars a year would enable her to five band-omely she would have no royal state to support, and therefor would be very independent. The ex Queen is between fifty and sixty years old. Obviously the annuity wa the best provision for her. The Princess Kainland will be of age next October, when she will be eighteen. she will receive the sum of \$150,000 without condition; that is, she will have sole contro of it. She is a young girl, of attractive personality. She is not dark, like her aunt, the ex-Queen. On the contrary, her English blood on her father's side has given her a fair complexion and fine, delicately cut features. She would be attractive without mone for she will return from England theoroughly educated and accomplished. Add to these her fortune of \$150,000 and one can well imagine she will not lack for sultors. I believe the liberal provision made for the ex-Queen and her niece will prove satisfactory to the native element and will prevent cause for future discontent or complaint.

As to representatives of the ex-Queen row on the ony to Washington, it is difficult to see just wha they hope to do at this time. They certainly have not seemed in a burry to present objections to an nexation, or to present any protest from the ex-Queen not seemed in a burry to present objections to annexation, or to present any protest from the ex-Queen. Had they desired to do so, they could have telescapled from San Francisco for a few hundred dollars a statement of that side of the question. But they have not been heard from, and we know nothing about them except what the newspapers tell us. It must be admitted that the ex-Queen's friends have made the journey from the Islands in a very leisurely fashion. In regard to "The Liberal," a newspaper of recent existence in Honolulu, which doclares its support of the Provisional Government, but contradicts itself by criticisms of it, Mr. Thurston said: "The editor was not in Honolulu at the time of the revolution. He happened to be away on one of the other islands. When he returned the revolution was over and the Provisional Government was established. He was not in it; that seems to be also grievance. The Liberal, between, is not a newspaper for local news. It is but a few months old, and in a few months will cense to exist. Half of the paper is in English and edited by Ashford, who constantly criticises the Pravisional Government, which he professes to sustain. Half of it is in the Hawaiian language, and is edited by Wilcox. It is a curious mixture. The newspapers of Honolulu are The Advertiser' and 'The Bulletin."

Charles M. Cook, one of the leading buildness men of Honolulu, arrived in the city last night, enarged by the Provisional Government of Hawaii with letters extending and broadening the powers of the commission. It is understood that among other things these instructions empowered the commissioners, to forego any claims for sogar bounty (which would have amounted to ever \$5,000,000 of years. The commissioners, however, had anticipated these powers, and the treaty, as signed by them, makes no provision for bounty to Hawaiian sugar-growers.

### PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

BREVOORT-Senator Anthony Higgins, of Delaware, BRUNSWICK-Captain Gerald C. Langley, of the British Legation at Washington, FIFTH AVENUE-Senator Joseph M. Carey, of Wyoming; ex-Gavernor J. B. Foraker, of Ohio, and Patrick Waish, of Augusta, Ga. HOLLAND Professor George Forbes, of Lond u. PARK AVENUE -Congressman N. M. Curtis, of Ogdensburg, N. Y. St., JAMPS-Beriah Wilkins, of Washington, D. C. STURTE-VANT-Ex-Governor Benjamin T. Biggs, of Delaware.

# "HUNYADI" WATERS.

Paragraphs have recently appeared in some Newspapers here stating that a New-York firm of mineral water dealers are the lessees in America of the Hunyadi Waters of Buda Pest, and respectively sole agents in the United States for the famous Hunyadi Springs of Hungary.

and the intention with which they are made

known in the United States, The Apollinaria Company, Limited, of London, widely and successfully introduced the Hunyadi Janos water, the Proprietor in Buda Pest of the Springs having entrusted to them, for a term of years still unexpired, the sole sale of this water in England and in all transmarine places. Hunyadi Janos Water having become very popular, quite a number of other Waters are now offered for sale, under names, of which the word Hunyadi forms part, and in bottles, and with labels, closely resembling in appearance and color those long used for Hunyadi Janos Water.

The word "Hunyadl" having become generic name for Hungarian Bitter Waters, good, bad, or indifferent, The Apollinaris Company affixed to the bottles of Hunyadi Janes, the Hungarian Bitter Water of which they have still the sole sale, a small Yellow this Trade Mark being ONLY to indicate to the Public that the bottle so labelled is rold or The Apollinaris Company, Limited.

Consumers, who desire to secure the Hungarion littler Water sold by The Apollinaris Company, are requested to see that the bottle bears the Red Diamond and they rautioned against such absolutely false statements as those contradicted herein.

32, Beaver-st., New-York, Sole Agents in the United States and Canada

### THE CHURCH NOT DIVIDED.

DR. VAN DE WATER INDIGNANT AT A REPORT OF

The Rev. Dr. George R. Van Dr Water, the rector of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Hithave. and One hundred and twenty-seventh st., about as angry last night as a minister should be. The cause of the rector's anger was a story published in the evening papers which said that St. Andrew's Church was "much divided" against itself, and that t was torn by internal dissensions. The stery said that dected senior warden of the church by means of "an exquisite coup d'etat, the author of which is gener-ally believed to have been Dr. Van De water," over the head of Vernon M. Davis. The "coup d'etat" was the use of printed ballots by the supporters of Mr. Simpson, which many of the friends of Mr. Davis used because "they were business men and were nxlons to get down own, and had no time to write names on ballots."

According to the published story, the reelection of Mr. Simpson was to stir up a "strong op position among Mr. Davis's adherents to Dr. Water bimeelf, which was increased by the Hollingsworth scandal. But Simpson executed another flant movement. In the name of the vestry he active upon Dr. Van De Water an annuity, the principal to evert to him at the end of twenty years

o the rector for a nominal sum, "and when Dr. Van De Water went to pay the first instalment he re fixed to accept the check." The story concluded by saying that if Mr. Davis is again defeated, at next Easter's election for wantens, the principle of effquette will demand Dr. Van De Water's resignation When seen by a Tribane reporter last evening, Dr. an article so full of talachoods. The statement that I accepted the house free of reut, and that, there I accepted the house free of reful, and controlled fore, I am under the influence of Mr. Simpson, is false. I is nothing neusual for members of parishes to give their rector a house free of rent. Mr. Simpson allows me to live here at a nominal rental of \$250 a year, but I am he more under his influence. than any other man. The church is not divided by internal strife, as is shown by its flourishing condition and 1,000 communicants. I am staying here in the consciousness of the united support of my peo-ple. If I did not have that I would resign to morrow.?

### THE WHEELER JURY OUT OVER NIGHT.

of David Wheeler in General Socious at 11:20 o'clock last night, as it had not reached a verilet a that time. the defendant killed Detective John Wheeler took the stand in his own behalf in the norming. He admitted that he had been arrested several times. He dealed that he had ever a Detective Carey before the night of the shooting. He find gone into Boylan's barroom, at Twenty-ninth-st and Seventh ave., to pawn his pistol for \$2. The tartender refused to give him the money, and he left the place. A man whom he didn't know rushes up and grabbed him. They saruggled together and Wheeler, believing his like in danger, he said, drew his pist I and fired at his antagonist, intending mere ly to disable him. He meant to shoot him in the

Market Police Court.

Stephen's, blake then stretned up the case for the prisoner, contending that Wheeler had shot in self-deferce. Mr. Weilman in turn p lined out the weak points in the defendant's story.

MR COMSTOCK MAKES A RAID ON A POOLROOM Anthony Comstock secored a warrant at the Tomb Police Court yesterday afternoon, and, with policeme from the Tombs squad, made a raid in the profroon at No. 8 1.2 Barchay-st, which, it is said, was owned by C. J. Rand, partner of "AL" Cridge, Henry Smith, of No. 1-3 Union-st., Brooklyn; Charles Henry Mills of Twenty-sixth-t and Third-ave, were nearly Mills of Twenty-sixin-t and Taird ave, were arrested. These men were selling pools on the races in New-Jersey. The property seized consisted of 23,500 pool tickets, seven blackboards and other parapheerialia, which were taken in a wagon to Police Headquarters. Mr. Comstock said that he had books containing records of all the bets made during the last two months. The prisoners were placed under \$8,000 bonds for trial. \$300 bonds for trial.

### HONORS EAST IN THE CHECKER MATCH.

A, only games of the "Switcher" opening were playeresterday afternoon and evening, the players apparently having become afraid to venture off the track which they had been following in alternate games on Tuesday and Wednesday. At the beginning of resterday's play Dr. Schaefer had the alvantage of one game to his credit, the other nine cames having been drawn. The eleventh game was won by Wright, however, and the match was then a with nine more games to play. A new variation

White (Wright)-20, 24, 28, king 1.

 $\begin{array}{c} 18 - 23 \\ 1 - 6 \\ 28 - 27 \\ 24 - 19 \\ 27 - 31 \\ 6 - 10 \end{array}$ White wi

One drawn game was played in the afternoon, and tw games in the evening were drawn. At the close of las-night's play the score was: Schaefer, 1; Wright I; drawn,

These statements are ABSOLUTELY false.

is obvious. Before any Hunyadi Water was practically

Label with their Red Diamond, the object of

CHARLES GRAEF & CO.,

of The Apollinaris Company, Limited, London.

DISSENSION IN HIS CONGREGATION.

The story also said that Mr. Simpson rented house No. 7 West One hundred and twenty's could st

Recorder Smyth locked up the jury in the case

Assistant District Attorney Wellman cross-examine Wheeler most scarelingly. The prisoner admitted that he knew turey was looking for him, but in sisted that he did not know Carey previous to the chromater. Several detectives had testified that when Wheeler was arrested on October 10 as a suspicious person, Carey Identified bim in the Jefferson

Phomas, of No. 20 Boerum Place, Brooklyn, and

hich Wright had adopted with the white side, had former the following position: Black (Schaefer)-3, 12, 18, 21.

### NEW-YORK POLYCLINIC'S DINNER The ennual dinner of the New-York Polyelinie we

eaten last evening at the Windsor Hotel. The dinner was given by the faculty of the institution to its clinical staff. Covers were laid for 125 persons. At the head table sat Dr. John A. Wyeth, the president of the faculty; Dr. L. Emmett Holt, Dr. Landon Carler Gray, Dr. Willann H. Katzenbach, Dr. Henry Clark Coe and the invited guests, the lies, Dr. Abbot E. Rittrage and Charles Condert. Among the others present wire Dr. W. G. Wylle, Dr. P. F. Mundle, Dr. H. M. Sins, Dr. H. E. Gerster, Dr. V. P. Gibney and Dr. A. J. McCosh. The coast, "The Polyclinic," was responded to by Dr. Landon Carter Gray; "The Faculty," Dr. Edward B. Bronson; "The Clinical Staff," Dr. John H. Clairborne; "Clinical Intercelled," Dr. L. Empet. Holls, "The Truckers." Instruction," Dr. L. Emmett Holt; "The Trusices, Charles Coudert; and "Our Spiritual Allies," the Rev.

## SENATOR O'CONNOR WANTS TO AMEND THE

BROOKLYN TO BE ADDED TO-A BILL AUTHORIZ-ING WOMEN TO VOTE. Albany, Feb. 16 (Special).—The State Senate de-bated to-day Senator O'Connor's bill providing that where the sanity of a man accused of murder is in

INSANITY AND MURDER.

LAW.

question the point must be determined before his trial. In support of his bill Senator O'Connor said that almost invariably when a man was put on trial for murder, who had killed another man for wronging his wife or deceiving his sister, the plea of emotional insunity was interposed. This brought State laws into discepute. If the Legislature thought that such men ought not to be punished, it should make such homicides justifiable and not oblige juries to resort to pleas of insanity.

Senator Roesch, lu opposition to the bill, said he had received a protest against it which came from the Bar Association of New-York City. He did not believe the bill should be passed. Other sena tors followed with objections to the measure, and senator O'Connor finally moved that it be put upon the table, at the same time saying that he should call R up again if some other remedy was not provided for the cyll to which he had referred. The city of Brooklyn soon will embrace all the

land within the limits of Kings County. To-day senator McCarthy presented a bill annexing the town of New-Utrecht to Brooklyn. This new part of the city is to be known as the Twenty-ninth Ward. Senator Ahearn introduced a bill authorizing the New-York City Fire Commissioners to take sites for buildings for the Fire Department under condemnation proceedings. In another bill Senator Ahearn puts it in the power of the Fire Commissioners to exempt any hotel, bearing or ledging house, hospital or sylum, or place of public amusement or entertainment from compliance with the requirements of the fire

The Senste Judiciary Committee reported favorably Mr. Martin's bill authorizing the payment of \$5,000 yearly to such Supreme Court Judges of the Interior of the State as are called upon to do work in New-Sena or Edwards introduced a bill authorizing women

Senator Educates in to your.

Senator Cantor presented a bill providing that all debts becauter contract d shall become due at once, Irrespective of the term of credit, whenever a debtor shan suspend payment, assign, transfer his property in view of insofteners or confess a judgment without taking an appeal from it.

LITTLE CHANCE FOR HUGHES'S PARDON. THE GOVERNOR FINDS THAT HIS RECORD IS

Albany, Feb. 16.- The appeal to Governor Flower for the parden of James Hughes, the master-workman of the Clothing Cutters, who is serving a year in th Morroe County Penitentiary for extortion, was made this afternoon, Over fifty representative laboring men were present. Speaker Sulzer Introduced them, and handed the Governor resolutions adopted by every labor organization in the State favoring executive

J. H. Schilling, of Chicago, the first speaker, said he had known James Hughes for many years as an opnorable man. He thought his case an eminently proper one for the Governor to act upon. Mr. Hughe was the first man indicted in the State for extortio and the person afterward indicted in New-York City had been pardoned. J. W. Hayes, general secretary of the Knights of

Lubor, said he had known Hughes since his connec tion with the order in 1834. He had dealings with him continually, and knew of no instance when he bad acted dishonorably. He handled \$150,000 or 200,000 for the organization in Chicago and had kept the accounts in first class form.

Mr. Wife, secretary of the Clothlers' Exchange,

representative of the clothing industry of Rochester, said he thought the speakers were misinformed as to history of this man Hughes. The story of the locking out of the cutters was told and the giving of the check to Hughes and attending circumstances related. The check received by Hughes bore on its face evidence that it had been applied to his personal uses. He said Hughes had written letters which were matters of record, showing that, to use his own words, he "had scaked" other firms for money. It was shown by his letters that he had received \$2,600 from t New-York firm. He protested against freeing Hughes. Governor Flower then rend a letter received last Getoler from Thomas Flannigan, of Chicago, a man October from Thomas Flannigan, of Calcago, a man whem he did not know, saying that if he should write to Inspector Byrnes in New York he could, he thought, learn the record of James Haghes. A clipping was inclosed, speaking of Hoshes as "Tailong Jimus," a welt-inown the The Governor said he had taken the hint and written to Inspector Byrnes. The reply received from the head of the New-York police was then read, detailing Hughes's record, which, prior to 1884, was black. At the age of sixtient had the head served in sing Sing, Black, Since that time he had served in sing Sing, Black, Since that time he had served in sing Sing, Black, well's Island, the Elmira Reformatory and other places under convictions for burgiary and other lesser crimes.

### THE CROTON WATERSHED BILL SPROSITION TO THE MEASURE FROM THE IN

HARITANTS OF THE REGION AFFECTED. Albany, Feb. 16,-The Assembly Cities Committee tave a hearing this afternoon on Mr. Webster's Croton Watershed bill. Heavy T. Dykeman, representing the Corporation Counsel of New-York City, appeared n favor of the bill and suggested a few amendment to it. II. A. Miller appeared as a committee ap-pointed at a meeting of citizens held in Brewsters a

week ago. He asked that a limit of time be threed when the right of the city to condemn property for the abatement of nulsances should end. Mr. Dykeman opposed this. If a limit of time were placed at two or three years, the commission could not maintain the purity of the water beyond that Frederick Baroum, of Brewsters, repre-

number of property owners. He also wanted a limit This continuous power to condemn the land out a cloud upon all the property in the watershed. Charles Haynes, of Bedford, said he represented only himself and the poor and humble farmers of the Croton Watershed. The tell had its origin, he de-clared, in a sentimental idea. Croton water was now chared, in a sentimental idea. Croton water was now as pure as was furnished any city, but just so that New-York might indulies in the beine that it was getting the very purest water possible to obtain it was to dispesses 25,005 people from their homes and render them homeless. Attany and Poughkeepste got their water from the Hudson, and yet they did not propose to remove every person from the banks of the river for fear of poliution. This district was the great dairy region of that part of the State, and yet the farmers were to be cut off from all water supply. Would not this ruin the great dairy interests! Mr. Haynes asked for several aimoniments, if the bill were to be passed. One was that where the city took a strip of land through a man's farm he be allowed necess to the water, and the other was that the city pay for land cendemned before it takes it.

In executive session the committee laid the bill over until Tuesday next.

### BILLS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Feb. 16 (Special).-Governor Flower's bill under which the State takes off his hands the Fire Island property that he purchased last fall, during the cholera scare, passed the Assembly this morning. tive of the members of that House voted agninst it.

Assemblyman Ryder, of Westchester, made a queen exhibition of himself on the floor of the Assembly this morning. On the order of third reading was a bill presented by Assemblyman Denniston, of Roches ter, to prevent the owners of fast trotting horses from entering them out of their classes under as-sumed names. Ryder declared that this measure was on a par with the Crinoline bill and other such measures, and he appealed to the Democracy of the House to defeat it. Timothy D. Sullivan said that he was as opposed to "ringers," as horses entered in this fashion are called, in horse races as he was to "ringers" in the Assembly, looking hard at Ryder. Ryder found no one to agree with him and 102 members voted for the bill.

The Democratic members of the Legislature have become so impressed with the idea Unit the Legislature exists simply as a board to ratify the decisions of Richard Croker, David B. Hill, Edward Murphy, jr. & Co. that they are getting into the habit of introducing legislation restricting their powers and responsibilities. Some of the members are becoming dissatisfied with this state of things. On this account a bill was sent in this morning by Mr. Butts, of the Annexed District, which is likely to have a bard row to hoe. This bill creates a State Board of Appropriations which is to be composed of five members. The members of the board are to receive a salary of \$5,000 a year each, and they are to have a clerk with a salary of \$2,500 a year. They are to meet here in the Capitol, and on or before October 15 of each year the managers of institutions in the State and others wanting a State appropriation for any purpose whatsoever must go before this boa'd and state the nature of the appropriation and the reasons for asking for it. Then the board is to report to the Legislature on January 1 each year th ir r commendations as to the appropriations to be made. The board's actions are not to be final, but it is to be a



### CUTICURA BABY

This beautiful baby boy, the son of Geo. B. and Janetta Harris, Webster, Ind., is one of thousands completely cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES of a torturing and disfiguring skin disease, after many doctors and remedies had wholly failed. The marvellous cures daily performed by these great remedies have astonished all familiar with them. None but mothers realize how these little ones suffer when their tender skins are literally on fire with itching and burning cozemas and other itching, scaly, blotchy and pimply skin and scalp diseases. To know that a single application of the CUTICURA REMEDIES WIN afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a permanent and economical (because most speedy) cure, and not to use them, is to fail in your duty. Parents, think of the mental and physical suffering to be endured in years to come from neglected skin, scalp and blood diseases. Cures made in infancy and childhood are almost invariably permanent.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, ets.; SOAP, 25 ets.; RESOLVENT. Prepared by POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston, "All About the Skin, Scalp and Hair," 64 pages, 300 Diseases, builed free

ort of advisory committee to the Legislature The only excuse for the introduction of such a measure as this is, that Mr. Butts, being one of the majority, feels that the members of his party, now controlling the Legislature, are unfit to run it.

Just before the adjournment of the Assembly today
the Governor sent to it a communication which declares that one of the State institutions is using olso
margorine and butterine instead of genuine butter.

### MONMOUTH ASSOCIATION INDICTED.

THE COUNTY LAW AND ORDER LEAGUE JURE LANT AT THE BOOKMAKERS' SETBACK.

Freehold, N. J., Feb. 16 (Special).-The Monmouti County Grand Jury this afternoon brought in dr teen indictments, among which was one against the Monmouth Park Racing Association for keeping a disorderly house. This powerful organization must answer at the May term of court. The indictment does not affect the members of the corporation as individuals. If found guilty, the association can b fined an amount not exceeding \$500. A prominent lawyer said to night that he thought that after the Association had been once convicted of keeping a disorderly house, it could be indicted as often as the number of days the track should be in operation.

The conclusion of the Grand Jury is generally

hatled with delight by the law-abiding people of the county, but among the betting fraternity and the several leading sporting men from New-York and Long Branch were in anxious attendance all day Long Branch were in mixing a rectained an any awaiting the verdict, and left town on a late train. The Law and Order League people were also there in great force. Among them was the Rev. 8. Edward Young, postor of the Westminster Prebylerian Church, of Asbury Park and secretary of the Law and Order League of Monmouth County. He said:
"It has been a hard fight, and some thought w

could never carry our point. Yet now we are in sight of complete victory. The entire State is effectively organized, and the men who vote at Treate to legalize gambling will be confronted with that fact at the primaries and the polls." Other leading citizens voiced these sentiments, and propose giring effect to their words by mass meetings to be bell all over the county.

### TRIED TO OREY THE SCRIPTURES LITERALL New-Haven, Conn., Feb. 16 (Special).-Avery Ferra,

a young man living here, mutilated himself to-day i a horrible manner while on a visit to relatives in Long Ridge, a village near Stamford. He told to relative that he must chastise himself according to the literal interpretation of Scripture. He then tried to cut out his eye with a penknife, but the blade was dull, and he made two cuts, neither of them serious. The knife was taken away from him. He afterward tried to chop off his right hand according to the literal command of the fifth chapter of Matthew. The hatchet was also dull, and he severed a few arteries, which bled profusely. He is now closely watched, and will be removed to the Middletown asylum.

NINETEENTH CENTURY CLUB MEETING.

At the meeting of the Nineteenth Century Clab,

neld last evening at Sherry's, the subject discured

was "The Higher Education of Women."

# speakers were: Miss Mary A. Jordan, of Smith College; Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chiengo; and Miss Ellen II. Richards, of the Massachusette

Institute of Technology. The r-scept on committee on-sisted of Mrs. Henry Draper, Mrs. Dudley Field, Mist Amy Townsend, Mrs. Henry A. Oukley and Mrs. G. THE WEATHER REPORT. HEAVY RAINS IN THE LOWER MISSISSIPPL Washington, Feb. 16.-The area of high pressure con thues central north of the lake regions, but it has ex-

# tended southward over the Northern States and washward over the Upper Mississippi Valler, and is apparently moving toward the New-England coast. The baronsee

ward over the Upper Mississippi Valley, and is apparent moving toward the New-England coast. The baronser centinues high over the plateau regions and the Pacific coast. The area of low pressure in the Lower Mississipi Valley has moved slightly to the northward, and is attacked by unusually heavy rains in the States of the Lower Mississipi Valley. It is colder in the lake regions. New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, and warmer in all other districts. Watain or snow is indicated for the central valleys, increasing cloudiness and snow or rain is the lake regions and Middle Atlantic States, and colder northwesterly winds on the Atlantic coast, north of Hatteras. The Ohio River is rising and is above the danger line (in feet and tenths) at Cincinnati. 8.5; Louisville, 2.9. At Pittaburg also it is rising; from Parison burg to Cincinnati it is failing; from Cincinnati to Circ. The Cumberland, at Nashville, is rising. The lower Mississippi, from Cairo to New-Orleans, is rising. Mississippi, from Cairo to New-Orleans, is rising.

# DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For Maine and Northern New-England, fair and colors.

For Southern New-England, fair, followed by sast

Friday night or Saturday; much colder; northeasterly
winds, with a moderate cold wave.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, NewLerson and Delawara, much colder.

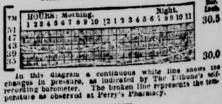
For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, Jarey and Delaware, much colder; northeasterly winds; fair Friday morning; probably snow Friday afternoon of night.

For Maryland and Virginia, rain or snow; colder.

For Western New-York, fair followed by snow; colder.

For West Virginia, Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, Iadiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kaneas, Snow or rain.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



Tribune Office, Feb. 17, 1 a. m.-Generally fair west prevailed yesterday, with northwesterly changing to north-easterly breezes. The temperature ranged between 49 and 33 degrees, the average (40½) being 15½ higher than on the ecrresponding day last year, and 3% lower than cap

Wednesday.

In and near this city to day there will probably colder, fair weather, followed by cloudiness and said

New-York and Chicago Limited of the New-Central-fastest and best train to the West